

## LAST UNIONS YIELD; END MARINE STRIKE

Surrender Marks Worst  
Defeat for Labor in Re-  
cent Conflicts.

## OLD JOBS ARE GONE

Few Who Are Taken Back  
Accept 15 Per Cent. Cut  
in Wages.

## SPURNED BENSON OFFER

Cooks, Firemen and Seamen  
Now Have No Agreement  
Whatever.

What is regarded as the worst defeat suffered by organized labor in its recent conflicts with employers came yesterday when the three remaining unions of marine workers—the cooks and stewards, the firemen and the seamen—voted to end their strike against the proposed 15 per cent. wage reduction and go back to work wherever they can get jobs.

The action of the unions amounts to a complete capitulation. The marine engineers ended their strike two weeks ago when their international president signed a six months' agreement with the United States Shipping Board, accepting the 15 per cent. cut. The cooks, firemen and seamen, however, will have to go back to work without even an agreement for six months, and without any assurance that another attempt will not be made soon further to reduce their wages. The men's action is effective not only on the Atlantic but the Pacific and Gulf coasts.

The status of the unions and the private steamship owners, represented by the American Steamship Owners' Association, still is somewhat doubtful, as negotiations were broken off more than a month ago, but the marine engineers have considered their strike against the private owners ended and have been applying for their old jobs. A similar course, it was announced, will be followed by the other three unions.

The decision yesterday marked the end of what appeared to be a losing fight from the beginning. The men flocked back to the steamship offices asking for their jobs, but in most cases they were told there was nothing doing. The men found that their jobs either had been filled with men willing to work for less or that, because of the increasing stagnation of shipping, there were no jobs for anybody. Those who went back to work took a cut of 15 per cent., and in some cases more. They were told by steamship officials more than once that they would be fortunate if they obtained work before the end of the summer. The unions are making plans now to feed their men during the lean months.

The number of men who have been out of work since the strike was called on May 1 is problematical. Conflicting claims have been made. The strength of the unions, which included all marine workers on all ships flying the American flag, was set at a little more than 200,000. The marine engineers have only 20,000 or 25,000 members, but they are regarded as the best organized of the lot. The seamen, headed by Andrew Furuseth, have more than 100,000 members, but their number is a disadvantage in some respects and their places are easily filled from the thousands of unemployed who have gone to the steamship companies for jobs since the strike began.

The controversy began when the private steamship owners sought to put in effect new contracts calling for a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. in wages and a drastic revision of working conditions. After a conference with Admiral W. S. Benson, then chairman of the Shipping Board, they altered these proposals to a 15 per cent. cut. But the unions refused to accept any cut whatever until it was forced on them. The private owners refused to have further negotiations when the unions refused to accept the compromise suggestion of Admiral Benson.

The action of local unions in calling off the strike has been followed, it was announced, by virtually every port on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts.

## PENNSYLVANIA TO CUT OFFICERS' SALARIES

Reductions Will Conform to  
Those of Employees.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad will have their salaries reduced to conform with the cut in wages of the employees ordered by the Railroad Labor Board. Both reductions will become effective July 1 and be on a similar basis, applicable to increases received since January 1, 1918.

Formal action was taken to-day by the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad concerning its officers' pay. A resolution passed by the board instructed executive officers to take proper steps to put such reductions in effect for all concerned a week from to-morrow. The action of the board followed adoption of a policy outlined at a meeting held last March, when a resolution was adopted saying that in making a readjustment of salaries and wages it was only "fair and proper that the burdens should be borne by all officers as well as employees."

## ALBANY TRACTION HEAD REFUSES UNION PARLEY

Willing, However, to Discuss  
Peace With Joint Body.

ALBANY, June 23.—Harry B. Weatherwax, vice-president of the United Traction Company, refused to meet a committee of women and striking union employees to-day and discuss terms for a possible settlement of the street car strike in Albany. Troy and surrounding municipalities. The strike has been in progress nearly five months.

Mr. Weatherwax, it had been announced, was willing to meet a joint committee representing the Albany and Troy trolley men's locals and the women's auxiliary of the two organizations. The committee that called upon him included some of the officers of the union. Mr. Weatherwax informed the women he would not see the union officials. The women departed immediately and later issued a statement in which they charged the company head has "gone back on his word."

## PAY CUT ACCEPTED IN BRITISH COTTON TRADE

Action Affects 200,000 Workers;  
Spinners Agree.

MANCHESTER, England, June 23.—The wage settlement plan offered by the employers in the cotton industry has been accepted in by all branches of the spinning trade, the wage reduction involved affecting some 200,000 workers. The last assent necessary was that of the operative cotton spinners, and it was announced to-day they had unanimously decided to accept the settlement.

## REVOLUTIONISTS FAIL IN MEXICAN ATTEMPT

Fight With Federal Troops,  
but Are Dispersed.

LAREDO, Tex., June 23.—Unofficial details of a fight between Mexican Federal troops and alleged bandits near Hualachito, south of Nuevo Laredo, on Tuesday gave the number of soldiers dead as eight and 200 wounded. Bandit casualties still are unknown here, and no further trace of the band has been found by pursuing Federal troops, reports said.

Mexican authorities declared that only a small band of armed men had crossed into Mexico from Texas for the purpose of looting and that the engagement reported to-day was an accidental encounter with Government troops. In other quarters the belief was expressed that an attempt had been made to arouse irreconcilables in Mexico, but that the effort had failed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 23.—The force of 150 armed men which entered Mexico near Laredo Tuesday night has been dispersed and those not captured have recrossed into the United States, according to reports received by Mexican Consul Ruiz here to-day.

## FACTORY WAGES FALL HERE.

Average 30-odd Cents Week Less  
in State and City.

ALBANY, June 23.—Factory workers in New York State received in May an average of 34 cents less a week than in April. Figures compiled by the State Department of Labor, made public to-day, showed that the average factory earnings for May was \$25.86.

The average earnings in New York city was \$24.45, or 39 cents less than in April, while in up-State factories the average was \$24.85, or 33 cents less than the previous month.

## A. F. OF L. DEFEATS WAR REFERENDUM

Refuses to Indorse Amend-  
ment to Take That Power  
From Congress.

VOTE 21,742 TO 14,530

Gompers Assails Hearst as  
Traitor to Freedom and  
Foe of Ireland.

DENVER, June 23.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day voted down a proposal calling for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States taking the power of declaring war from Congress and placing it in the hands of the people through referendum vote. The official roll call showed 21,742 votes cast against the referendum and 14,530 for it.

The United Mine Workers and the International Association of Machinists, with a total of 6,993 votes, cast their ballots for the war referendum, as did the railway clerks. The carpenters' union, the second largest in the federation, with the majority of the building trades organizations, opposed the proposal.

The railway clerks split their votes, 1,433 for the referendum and 572 against. The painters also divided, 358 for the proposal and 775 against.

Organizations approving the referendum also included blacksmiths, Federal employees, postal clerks, ladies' garment workers, laundry workers, lithographers, rural letter carriers, meat cutters and butcher workmen and scores of State federation and local bodies.

Before the question went to a roll call it had been defeated by a viva voce vote and by a division vote, the latter showing that 188 delegates were against the war referendum and 103 favored it.

## Debate Long and Bitter.

The debate that preceded the voting was long and bitter, those favoring the resolution declaring the "ones who have to fight should have a voice in declaring war." Those opposing declared the proposal "impractical and a nightmare."

Louis M. Hermann of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor was declared out of order when he moved that only delegates of military age be allowed to vote.

In support of the war referendum, J. H. Gardner of Cleburne, Texas, author of the resolution, declared that 80 per cent. of the people opposed entry of the United States into the war.

Vice-President James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., said the proposal was not "only an ordinary dream, but amounts to a nightmare." He asked what would be done if the country was attacked.

Opposing the war referendum, John Frey of Cincinnati said that so long as there are "highwaymen and footpads among the nations of the world we must be prepared to meet war without waiting for a referendum."

## Gompers Flays Hearst.

William R. Hearst was denounced on the floor by Samuel Gompers as a "traitor to the cause of America, to the cause of freedom, an enemy of labor and of Ireland."

The statement, together with many other denunciatory remarks regarding Mr. Hearst made by Mr. Gompers in reply to a question from the floor as to his stand on the Irish question, was cheered by the delegates.

The labor leader declared Mr. Hearst

had attacked him because he had declined to be "chained to his mad chariot for the Presidency of the United States" and because he had tried to "see to it that Mexico shall go undisturbed, and not be overrun by American forces."

Defining his stand on the Irish question, Mr. Gompers declared he had carried out every declaration of the federation extending sympathy and aid to the Irish Republic.

"The only real charge against me is, and I plead guilty to it, that I have not freed Ireland," he said.

"I challenge any man to show I have been faithless to any declaration made by the American Federation of Labor or that I have been false, faithless or negligent to any of its directions."

"When the American Federation of Labor declared that certain policies be pursued even if they drove me to jail I did not falter in the fight or in the faith."

Mr. Gompers asked the delegates not to misunderstand his remarks as a "play for votes," adding:

"I wouldn't stoop to ask men to vote or support me in any position. In this position as representative and spokesman, or at least spokesman for part of the American Federation of Labor, I must be able to hold up my head and say to any man 'yes' or 'no.'"

"No organization has received any special favors or support, not even my own, from the American Federation of Labor. I have tried to do my full duty without regard to the consequence to myself, and with impartiality."

The labor leader declared Mr. Hearst had conducted a campaign against him through his newspapers and publications and had "combed Chicago to get some respectable trade unionist to say something against me without success."

In declaring that he had declined to support Mr. Hearst for the Presidency Mr. Gompers said:

"He tried to chain me to his chariot for the Presidency, and to speak the language of the street 'I could not see him,' and I frankly told him so."

The labor leader declared he would do all in his power to prevent Mr. Hearst from having the United States and its military forces go into Mexico and "plant our flag there and never take it down."

## Speech Arouses Cheers.

Referring to his former reply to alleged attacks made by Hearst upon him and upon his associates, who were of foreign birth, Mr. Gompers said:

"When he questioned our loyalty or the right to speak for American labor because he said that we were not born here, I answered him by saying something like this: 'I am willing that the Government of the United States or the people of the United States shall decide between you and me as to who was more loyal to the Republic of the United States in its greatest hour of danger.'"

Many times during his address Mr. Gompers was compelled to pause until the demonstrations of delegates had subsided. He was cheered repeatedly, and many times delegates arose from their seats to lead the ovation.

M. J. McGuire of San Francisco, in asking Mr. Gompers to make known his attitude on the Irish question, said:

"Prior to this convention a number of people in this country not connected with the labor movement and the Irish movement were willing to take up the labor movement and the Irish movement, not for the benefit of either movement, but for the benefit of the convention—on somebody's payroll. I believe—not for the benefit of Ireland but for the benefit of some other kind of man that they might gain propaganda for their own ends."

"I have waited, Mr. Chairman, for you to make a statement. Up to the present the statement has not been made, and in behalf of millions of Irish people in this country, I will ask you now—and not with any thought, am I arising at this time to create votes for the president of the American Federation of Labor—but I ask you to clear up this matter in the minds of a number of people who have no respect for this labor movement."

With the unanimous consent of the convention Mr. Gompers outlined his activities in behalf of Ireland and launched forth on his attack on Mr. Hearst.

## JAP GAIN IN THE U. S. EXCEEDS ALL RACES

Expansion From 1910-20 Was  
53.9 Per Cent.—Total Now  
Is 111,025.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The racial composition of the population of the United States in 1920, as announced to-night by the Census Bureau, shows the country to contain 94,822,431 white persons, 10,463,013 negroes, 242,959 Indians, 111,025 Japanese, 61,680 Chinese and 9,485 others. The Japanese race exceeded by far the rate of growth in the last ten years of all other classes.

Unofficial estimates of the increase in the number of Japanese in the United States, particularly on the Pacific coast, were borne out in the official tabulation, which revealed a rate of expansion of 53.9 per cent. during the decade of 1910-20. California absorbed 30,596 of the total growth of 38,868 Japanese in this period. On January 1, 1920, there were 71,952 Japanese in California. The remainder of the increase was distributed largely in the States of Washington, where 17,388 now make their home; Oregon, 4,161, and Utah, Colorado and New York with between two and three thousand each.

The white population showed only a 16 per cent. expansion for the decade and the negro 6.5 per cent. Both the Indian and Chinese groups dwindled 8.5 per cent. and 13.8 per cent. respectively. The growth in the white population was considerably less than the rate for the previous decade, which was 22.3 per cent.

This decline, the statement said, was due principally to the marked reduction in immigration during the world war. The greatest numerical increase in the white population was shown in the east north central division embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, where the increase was 3,013,393. The middle Atlantic States division had a growth for the decade of 2,761,505. In the south Atlantic and east and west south central portions the whites showed a combined increase of 3,588,107.

The rate of increase in the negro population, which was not perceptibly affected by immigration or emigration, was the lowest on record, according to the statement.

Evidence of the migration of the negro to the North and West was found in the figures showing nearly three-fourths of the increase in the negro population, or 472,418 of the 635,250 gain in these sections. A growth of only 162,832, or about one-fourth, was reported for the South, despite the fact that 90 per cent. of the total negro race is still below the Mason-Dixon line. The percentage increase of negroes in the West was 55.1; in the North, 43.3 per cent. and in the South 1.9 per cent.

Michigan, with 60,082 negroes, leads all States in percentage of increase, with 251 per cent. Illinois and Ohio, with increases of 67.1 per cent., showed further evidence of the northward movement of negroes. Pennsylvania's negro population for the period was 46.7 per cent. its black race now exceeding in number those of Maryland and Kentucky.

Decrease in the Indian race in the last ten years period was probably due in part, it was said, to the enumeration as Indians in 1910 and as whites in 1920 of persons having only slight traces of Indian blood.

Of the total decrease in the Indian race, 22,724, by far the greater part, 18,876, was in Oklahoma alone. The only pronounced increase was reported for North Carolina—from 7,551 to 11,824. Other States where increases occurred were Louisiana, Texas, Montana, Arizona and California.

## \$80,000,000 SEARCH IN SOUTH SEAS FAILS

Schooner Genesee Back in  
Brooklyn After Voyage for  
Old Mariner's Gold.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 23.—The \$100,000 expedition to the South Sea Islands for the recovery of \$80,000,000 in gold reported buried there is a failure. So reports Pansy Barrows, who has returned to this port after taking part in the futile undertaking in which he and thirty-five others sailed on the auxiliary schooner Genesee last December.

After three weeks of digging all that the hunters uncovered were the skeletons of a dozen or more cannibal natives.

The great mass of gold was reported to have been buried by a Maine mariner decades ago and the story acted upon came from a sailor named Brown, once the old mariner's cabin boy. It was ascertained that the old mariner had \$500,000 on deposit in an Australian bank, and this served to "clinch" the story.

The Brown Exploration Company was formed, with Capt. James T. Houghton of New York, Capt. Arthur L. Crowley of Boston, James Munn of Texas and Edward Kendall of Babylon, L. I., among the promoters. The vessel was formerly owned by W. K. Vanderbilt.

The expedition was veiled in mystery. The Genesee, with thirty-six on board, sailed from New York on December 11 last. The crew members were at first kept in ignorance of their real purpose.

Barrows was the chief steward for the cruise. He relates:

"On February 27 we sailed out of Tahiti to Tubai, and left our craft in the beautiful harbor and went ashore. Excitement ran high as news of the search spread among the crew. Capt. Crowley was, of course, armed with charts and maps.

"The point sought was inland, and upon arrival there we found a mound where the treasure should have been. We began digging frantically and continued for three weeks, uncovering a huge area. But we found only the bones and finally gave up the task."

Barrows left the Genesee, now tied up at South Brooklyn, and will take a packet boat to the Cape Verde Islands.

## G. O. P. WOMEN LINING UP FOR MAYORALTY FIGHT

Clubs Will Cooperate With  
National Organization.

The Women's National Republican Club, of which Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore is president, has undertaken to get together the various women's organizations for the coming Mayoralty campaign. The club's participation will be through its committee on city affairs, Mrs. Arthur Hanford chairman. Other organizations that have united in forming the Cooperative Committee of Women's Republican Organizations of Greater New York are the Women's Republican Club, Mrs. James G. Wentz, president; the Republican Committee of One Hundred, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, chairman; and the Harding and Coolidge Club, Mrs. Peter Zucker president. Mrs. Cortlandt Nicoll is temporary chairman. The women's divisions of the regular county organizations approved the movement.

Theodore T. Baylor, law partner of William M. Bennett, who has organized what he calls a citizens' Republican conference committee of thirty-nine for the apparent purpose of having Bennett's renomination at the conference on the municipal ticket, wrote to the leaders of the county organizations yesterday asking them to confer with him.

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